HIS LAST WORDS. GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: In the note request ing your appointment I asked that you should make full investigation of all sources of information. You are witnesses that I have in no way influenced or interfered

witnesses that I have in no way influenced or interfered with your proceedings or duines. I have wished the investigation to be so searching that nothing could unsettle its results. I have nothing to gain by any policy of suppression or compromise.

For four years I have borne and suffered enough, and I will not go a step further. I will be free. I will not a wik under a red or yeke. If any man would do me a favor, let him tell all he knows now. It is not mine to have down the law of honor in recard to the use of other person's confidential communications; but, in so far as my own writings are concerned, there is not a letter not document which I am afraid to have exhibited, and I authorize any and call upon any hyms person to produce and print forthwith whatever writings they have of any source whatsoever.

duce and print forthwith whatever writings they have of any source whatsoever.

It is time, for the sake of deceney and of public morals, that this matter should be brought to an end. It is an open pool of corruption, exhains deadly vapors.

For six weeks the nation has risen up and saf down For six weeks the nation has risen up and saf down upon scandal. Not a great war nor a revolution could upon scandal. Not a great war nor a revolution could direct have filled the newspapers than this question of more have filled the newspapers than this question of some size trouble; magnified a thousandfold, and, like a demeatic trouble; magnified a thousandfold, and, like a series spot in the human rody, drawing to itself every morbid humor in the blood. Whoever is buried with it is time that this acommation be buried below all touch of power of resurrection.

THE COSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Storrs-Q. You spoke of Mr. Tilton being a reporter for The Observer, was it not for The Times? A. The Observer never had a reporter in the use in which we use that term, but he was a workers man of all work-in the editorial and publishing de tments of The Observer ; I know nothing about his

By Mr. Sage-1 would like to inquire how Mr. By Mr. Sag aton hast entered this case, and how he came to ar confliant! A. Mr. Moniton was a schoolmate and and of Mr. Titton's, and Mr. Titton, when his various and of Mr. Titton's, and Mr. Titton in connection with lower, went to Mr. arotton and he came and helper. That is the way that he came

CONVERSATION WITH LOCKED DOORS.

Q Can you tell us how you came to write that letter despondency dated Feb. 5, 1872, to Mr. Moulton. A. ting hope there would be some confounded develop-nt opening on me. In this state of mind, in which greatest personn kindness. He never had by et by hight to see me or to bisten to me, him out of mood toward me after the first. He treated me as if he loved me. On this found down to the store to see him, and his old toward me. I proposed to waik and he waked win me in way that it seemed to me was riksones to him to have me with him, the wanted to shake me off. Now, anything but knis me. I don't wish to push myself lodge, to feel that I have pushed on any human being who does not be shift in a coulg to kill me; and to by him at that time made it seem to me as the of the world had come. For he was the the group found tank with on this student.

statement.
What was your impression from that act of locking out! A. I dod not think anything about it, nor

No. Moniton's manner at the time when reprection of Mrs. Tilled's—targaten-describe it as being exceedingly one

on first met Mr. Moniton at Mr. is that correct! A. The first meetMoniton that ever led me to know
of nim as distinct from a thousand
that; I had antionatedly met him before,
a that made any impression upon me;
is also of the man from that time; he was
trait painted at the same time, and we there ore somally; I remoter that or one occa-we walk from Page's sindle clear down to his or to Page a remote that of one occa-ments as way, and I resolved being impressed with the og that he was an acuse fellow, and that he had in dispars (astes, as he has. illerary lastes, as he has, at you over visited his house in a social way a his call at your house on this business? A.

Then you had no intimate personal relations with (A. None.

Q so that when he came to you be came rather as Mr. Then a friend than otherwise f. Altogether, MR. BEECHER'S TRUST IN MR. BOWEN.

was made during the consultations which they held as to now Mr. Bewen should be managed so as to do as they said, justice to Mr. Tillon; once or twice he said to me, when I told him something, "There, that is the right thenr." It received that on one occasion I made a confidential statement to him about some matter that they never could have found out otherwise, and he said haue found out otherwise, and he said to the words. I only have a recollection of that was made in my mind) that I never a thing confidence in him; it surroug from that I had made, the gave token of his trust in him as if to encourage as it were a re-said that I never should regret hav-see in him—which I shall regret to the

course of your conversation when the so-our was written did be say anything to you t that there was bothing about the case but ours inguiteover! A. He made the impression in no only that Mr. Tilion had been greatly at that Mr. Tilion was saturated with the that was using my whole power against any disclosure of my real feelings was m, he listened with a kind of incredulity, as here, surt. But when I shed bears, and my

Q. If you used the words, "He would have been a

Q If you used the words, "He would have been a better man in my circumstances ham I have been," what do you mean by them I A. I Go not know, I'm sure; the conversation was a postnically in respect to the betrayal of a friend in an nour of emergency, in respect to undermoning Mr. Thion just at the time when Mr. Bowen and all the world were leaven him; that you are to cent in mind—a thing that I have never mentioned to any of you and that had a very strong influence upon me. I rever can forget a kindness done to me. When the war broke out, my son went into a Brooklyn regiment, and after being seven months in a camp at Washington to planed a stries of pracks on some of the officers and got bitmed and great trouble, and Cot. Adams recommended him to resign, and he came to me. Well, throwe my heart. I had not one boy that was old snough to go that I could offer to my country, and I told Theodore who was in the office with me. He made the case his own. Mr. Pitton has a great deal in his upper nature. If he could be cut into and his lower nature could be separated from the unper there is a great deal in his in the mine in the could be cut into and his lower nature could be separated from the upper there is a great deal in his in in the origin. be cut into and his lower nature could be separated from the upper, there is a great deal in his upper nature correspondent of this Thibuns, who was at that time in washington, and had great influence, and that he would so right on that very night and senire that hing. He did, without a moment's delay, staff and go to Washington, and he secured, through Sam. Wikkeson, from Sumon Cameron, then Secretary of War, the appointment of Henry as a Second Lieutenant in the 4th Artilliery service. I have felt ever since that it the doug of that thing he did me most royal service. I have felt it exquisitely; and there has not been a time when I have done anything thus but. This to task that when I have done anything that burt Titton that that thing has not come back to the, and when it seemed as when I have not come back to me, and when it seemed at though I had in an hour of his mand and trouble stepped saide, and even helped to push him down, I felt it very

Here are three letters written on Feb. 7, 1871-I am

Q. In the same letter of Fab. f, you say, "Of course I

been.

Q. In the same letter of Feb. f, you say, "Of course I can never speak with her again without his permission, and I don't know that even then it would be best," why and I don't know that even then it would be best," why did you say that? A. Because either at the time of that letter from Mr. Bowen, or in its immediate vicinity, Mr. Tilton, as I have the impression now, sent word, by Mr. Rowen (though I camoot be sure of that) forbidding me even to enter his house again.

Q. When was that? A. It was in the vicinity of that whole business; but in what way it came, or what the precise date of it was, I cannot teil. I only know that the message was conveyed to me from hom; but by whom, or how, or when, I have forgotien. It was a distinct thing in my memory, and afterwards his, on one or two occasions, took pains to revoke it after he had become reconciled.

Q. In the same letter occurred the words (which Mr. Tilton in his statement makes appear to come from another letter, but which in fact are from the same letter). When I saw you has I dat not expect ever to see you again or be alive many days." What was in your mind when you wrote them? A. Just what I have stated in my statement already.

THE WISH FOR DEATH.

THE WISH FOR DEATH.

Q. Nothing else ! A. No; I know I frequently said " I wish I was dead," and Theodore Tilton, he came in and ould be perfectly fagged out, and the first thing on said he wished he was dead, and Mr. Moulton was frequently in a state in which he wished he was dead, and Mrs. Moulton said, "I am living among friends, every one of whom wishes he was dead," or something like that; I do not know but it was smarter than that; but she put it in a way that was very indicrous; every one of us used to be endoing that expression; we were exed and plagued together, and I used the familiar phrase, "I wish I was dead." ressip is that you referred in that line suicide!

beecher-How do you propose to care the

gossip!

Mr. Winslow—I cannot say; but I want to know if anything of that kind was in your mind. A. It was not. My general purpose in the matter of this whole thing was this jano I kent it as the motto of my life!; By patient continuance in wel-doing to put to same those who falsely accuse me. I meant to put down and preach down this train. Or course, in my dismail moods, I felt mathough the earth had come to an end. Now, in interpretion, these special letters, everybody is irresistably tempted to suppose that everyting I said was said one-power these special letters, everybody is irresistably tempted to suppose that everyting I said was said narrowly in regard to their text, instead of considering the forevolus state of my mind; whereas my utbrances were largely to be interpreted by the past as well as by the present or the future. I cannot interpret them precisely, as I can a note of hand or a cheek. A man that is often times extravagant, a man that is subject to moods such as make me such as I am, cannot norrowly measure his words. And vet, from this writing of over four years in every concessable condition, in this large correspondence, proceeding from a mind speaking in hyperbodical moods, and to all manner of states, about every body and everything—out or tims mass they have got only these few equivoral things, "devices," did not refer to me, but to him—as whose eyle of acting.

Q. Theolore said he was born for war and Moulton was probably here for diplomacy? A Yes.

Ey Mr. Chaveland—Q. Were the plan and method by which, from time to time, these things were managed by your sorgestion or by Mr. Moultou? A. I made suggestions from time to time, these things were managed by your sorgestion or by Mr. Moultou? A. I made suggestions from time to time, these things were managed by your sorgestion or by Mr. Moultou? A. I made suggestions from time to time, these things were managed by your sorgestion or by Mr. Moultou? A. I made suggestions from time to time, each and to all maneres has been of the each of the ca

s (Monthous) procuring.

Of the manuscred hits whole matter with Mr. Titton?

Yes: he represented nimed: a ways as having all the mas in his bands—as maving in his hands such power at if worst should come to worst he could compet a ritement; he intimated to me time and again, that he d such materinas in his manual respecting Theodore at, as he said once. "If Throdore does not do as I say, as so have in the work." to powder."
nelow-" By which we saved ourselves"-

rays—axed from what?
Whiseow—The "earning the future," as I un-was to procure the sience and burnled the A. No, it was it either. It refused the pions I litton was to get something to do, and do it,

was taking place and to be done that he had said he would do, and he dod not ted me why, and I had to guess. There was this wide circuit of various influences through which he was moving all the time.

Q He had condoned "his wife's fault;" what did you mean by this! A. Condone has a legal meaning and a general meaning, but the general meaning of condone is to pass over, to make peace, to overlook, and I he the word as a literary man would use it, not as a lawyer. If I used it in a legal parase the word would have been "offense," not "fault."

Q In using the word fault do you refer to some particular act of Mrs. Tilton! A. I refer to the complaints he made in general in respect to her; you know perfectly well want was the impression conveyed to me from the beginning to the end, and that was that I had stolen into his house, and that I had taken advantage of the simplicity of his wife to sical her affections to myself and away from him.

Q. And do you mean to say you had that in your mind when you used the word fault! A. I suppose I did.

O You say in the same letter that he had "enjoined.

was becoming one of mutual friendship! A. I cannot one you but it was some time afterward, the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and sojemely may be a point to be a control of the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and sojemely may be a control of the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and sojemely may be a control of the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and sojemely may be a control of the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and sojemely may be a control of the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and sojemely may be a control of the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and sojemely may be a control of the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and sojemely may be a control of the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and sojemely may be a control of the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and sojemely may be a control of the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and sojemely may be a control of the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and sojemely may be a control of the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and sojemely may be a control of the latter than the had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and the latter than the latt Q You say in the same letter that he had "enjoined upon you most earnestly and solemnly not to believe his wifet" in what respect? A. Not to betray this whole difficulty into which his household had been cast; consider how it is; I appeal to every sensitive man and enitured nature in the world if any greater evil can beful in an to have a woman, a wife and mether, made the subject of even investigation as it respects her moral character; for no greater harm can beful a woman than to be talked about from house to house with discussions as to the grade of offense, and the nechance mature of the offense, and the cause of the offense, and everything about it. Next to staobing a woman dead is to talk about her virtue; and if the public suppose that in order to interpret these letters I must refer to a vulgar physical gross indignity, then they are living on a pinne where I do not live. You must remember that I was aware that in addition to the trouble involving my name. Mr. Tilton had also, in fits of jealousy, accused his wife of criminal intercourse with several gentlemen of whom I was not one, and nad asserted in the presence of witnesses that all her chatran, except the first, were the chattern of those gentlemen respectively; in his decent moots he was very anxious to have such accusations unknown to the world; the mere rumor of them would cast an inefficacióe objeth upos his children; nothing would have inniced me to mage this explanation, but that Mr. Tilton has deliberately chosen to cast a bigut of precisely the same kind upon those very califorato by his subsequent course; and alt that is left to me is the power to speak of this atominance accusation with the scorn which such a herrible falsehood deserves.

His DIFFERENT MOODS.

HIS DIFFERENT MOODS. Q. You can refer to some points which have already been considered, for a moment. A. "I have a strange feeling upon me, that I am spending my last Sunday

and preaching my last sermon."

Q Do you refer to the same condition of health and mad that you have described ! A. I refer to the fact, simply that that was my state of moul during the great trouble, although if you were to collect all the language I have used at various times, it might produce an impression that I had wallowed in a sea of imparaticled distress. I have had stormy days, and have suffered more from this finin probably all other causes in my life put together. Yet, taking the four years together, I have had more religious peace and more profound insight into the wants and sufferency of men since I have become acquainted with trouble and despair. I have had an experience in the higher regions of Christian life that is worth all the serrow and suffering that I have had to go through to get to it.

Q. Is it or not true that in the course of these matters Mr. Thirton expressed a strong desire that the secrets of his family should not be known! A. A laways; at least that was his mood, except when he fell min a strange mann at times. There were times in which it was very evident that he perfectly longed to be soulized. and preaching my last sermon."

was very evident that he perfectly longed to be obliged to bring out or to have somebody bring out ascandalous story on his family in order that he might have his credit with the world as to be so magnanimous as still to stay at home, and hve with his wife.

with his wife.

Q You say, "My mind's clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the judgment day." A. I have done it.

Q You didn't do it, however, them. Had you any present purpose of doing it then? A. I thought a good many times that I had better set down before my memory failed me and make a memorandum of the course of events and the trasons of my conduct. But I was so busy I could not do it, and every year it became less possible.

possible.

Q. Here comes a clause in which you express a pro-Q. Here are three letters written on Feb. 7, 1871—I am not quite sure whether I understood you correctly in easing that you did not see Theodore's letter of that date! A. I have no remembrance of it; I only know that there was an arrangement made among us to bring an influence to bear upon Enzabeth in consequence of her state of mind. I used to say to him, "Moulton, I am a man walking in the open air and full of work, and Theodore is at loose and doing whatever he pleases, and we can come down and talk to you and have countered to their source, which I suppose is more acceptable to their source, which I unterly abnor in social back to their source, which I utterly abnor in social

with her in her trouble! She is shut up at have, sick and unbefriended, and it is not generous for us to let her and unbefriended, and it is not generous for us to let her and unbefriended, and it is not generous for us to let her and unbefriended, and it is not generous for us to let her and uncared for. I was always saying that the some should the wind to the theorem of the same date to Mr. Mondoto the course. Would to God, who orders all mand because it would need and treacherous than the should be made freeds again. Theodore and Elimbard than all could like kind mediation. Theodore and Elimbard than all could like kind mediation. Theodore and Elimbard than all could like kind mediation. Theodore and Elimbard than all could like with the mediation of the making up of the letter, or of the precise moods under working of my mind. I have all don't recall the precise moods under which I wrote, I cannot greet for Mr. Titon's marial incoming growing out of your offense! A. Well, but see; isn't it a going hock to friends again the growing of any or offense! A. Well, but see; isn't it a going hock to friends again the growing of any or offense! A. Well, but see; isn't it a going hock to friends again the growing of any or offense! A. Well, but see; isn't it a going hock to friends again to the propose of the growing of the strends of make for is the theorem of the growing of the strends again to the propose of the growing of the strends again to the precise model and the growing of the growing of the growing of the growing of the strends again to the propose of the growing o

Moulton.
Q. Has Moulton any secret of yours in paper, in docu-

Q. Has Moulton any secret of yours in paper, in document, or in knowledge of any act of yours that you would not have see the light in this house! A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Have you any doubt! A. I have none.

Q. Do you now call upon him to produce all he has and tell all he knows! A. I do.

By Mr. Cleveland—Have you reason, in the light of recent disclosures, to doubt his filelity to you daring those four years! A. The impression made by him during the four years! A. The impression made by him during the four years of friendship and fidelity was so strong that my present surprise and indignation do not seem to rub it out. I am in that kind of divided consciousness that I was in respect to Elizabeth Thomathat she was a saint and cine! of sinners—and Mr. Moulton's hold upon my confidence was so great that all that has come now affects me as a dream.

A RUINGUS DEFENSE. By Mr. Winslow-In your letter of Feb 5, 1872, you speak of the possibility of a runnous defense of you breaking out; how could there be any rumous defense of yout A. A defense of me conducted by ignorant pro-ple, full of courch real and personal partisan feeling,

pie, full of church zeat and personal partisan feeling, knowing nothing of the facts, and compelling this whole avalanche of mud to descend upon the community, much have been rumous; I think now as I then fell, much have been rumous; I think now as I then fell, would be at least injurious? A. Where you would say injurious, I would say rumous.

Q. You speak of remore, fear, and desput? A. I suppose I feit them all, whether I was justified in so foring is a question; when I lived in Indianapolis there was an old lawyer here hamed Calvin Felcher, a Now-England man of large brain who stood at the head of the bar; he was a Methylist, Christian man; he took a peculiar fancy to me, had he used to come and see me often when I was a young minister, and I would see him a great deal. He would make many adoutable surgestions, one of which was that he never admitted anylody was to blame except the party who aftered the compatit. Says he, "I had anysel responsible for laying

CLOSE OF THE COMMITTEE'S WORK. INCIDENTS OF AN EVENTFUL SESSION-MIL BEECHER BEFORE THE COMMITTER FIVE HOURS AND A

bureb, after baying been engaged for several weeks in taking testimony bearing upon the Bookish scandal, met at 8 o'clock, all of the members and the counse being present, and Mr. Bescher himself giving them dence to indicate that so important a council was enfor the army of reporters who had industri mittee been so completely removed from the Beecher if his gu searching eyes and quick ears of their pursuers currains and tightly-shut bonds were importrable, and the heavy walls communicated no injelli-

After 10 o'clock, however, the representatives of the local press began to assemble, and repeated inquiries were made in regard to the progress of the day's work. Could the evening papers get an abstract of Mr. Beech er's statement? Were the letters presented by Mr. Moniton available f At what time would the Committee adjourn f To these and similar questions no satisfactory response was received, and it began to be wais pered that the session would be very long, the cross examination of Mr. Beecher very rigid, and possibly not completed before the evening. The adjoining and opposite door-steps were loaded with patient waiters. passed in marged for Mr. Beecher, a carpet bag from Peekskill, wante once and again a private carriage wa driven up and notes were sent in. Strangers stopped to read the door-plate, and scores of passers-by inquired for the latest word from the council chamber. But no intelligible sign was made from indoors until I o'clock was struck. Whether or not the Committee would adjourn for lunch was then soon answered by the app-ar ance of Mr. Tracy. A short recess was to be taken, and refreshment would be served in the house. Tracy was smiling, but little disposed to take much share in the conversation which began to be rife about him. The Committee. nowever, would be in session for several hours longer. Mr. Beecher's cross-examination was only just begun His statement, had been made between 9 and Il o'clock from very full notes. It was not at al probable that the testimony would be ready even for the morning papers. But of the nature or strength of the statement Mr. Tracy was not there to say. Shearman also passed out and along to his residence in Hicks-st. He had little to say, but plainly exhibited his satisfaction with what had occurred at Mr. Beecher's The counsel were absent hardly more than a half hour and then the cross-examination was resumed. Beecher, it is said, spoke with dignity and perfect calmness of manner, and replied to the questioning frankly and with no hesitation No time was lost. The questions of the Committee were put thick and fast, and the answers were equally ready. This was continued until a few minutes after 3 o'clock, and after congratulations were given Mr. Beecher, all the Committee made their appearance at the outer door. Whatever the verdict of the people was to be, there was no mistaking the sent ments of the Committee. For some days they had been burdened by their vain attempts at secreey, and had shown themselves to be wearied with their work and troubled by the severe criticism which their delay had occasioned. But the agony was now over with them, and mirgling their jokes and laughter, the stood a few moments in the doorway talking with Mr Beecher, and then hastened away with cheerful faces. Mr. Beecher stepped outside the door, and stood for ome minutes upon the steps, speaking with his friends and others, who caught at his words like diamonds. To impertment questions relating to the scandal he appropriately responded by pronouncing "George Washing on the greatest man of his time, Abraham Lincoln very exalted character, and Jupiter a man of might." Then he wondered what effect the present controversy would have upon his chances for the Presidency, an told of a time when he was lecturing some where in the West, where an anxious local politician, with an eye to his trade, wanted to know "what Beecher was after, and if he had any political scheme on hand." He thought that this affair must have given him notoriety enough to make him eligible for the Presidency. He was curious

to know by what means the newspapers obtain

much regarding the very private meeting of the Com-

mittee the previous evening at his house, and expressed

his conviction "that if the Darwinian theory of devel-

opment were correct, reporters would some time become corkscrews, able to draw the stoppies out of every bot-tic and find out its contents." He commended "the

study of character" to one of his questioners as "a very good mental exercise." Mr. Beecher was in fine epirits, and, however he may have appeared during the past month, seemed to have been relieved grievous trial. The excitement of his cross-examination had left his face almost fire-red. and he looked to be somewhat wearied, but the natural wit and laughter which spiced his conversation as much as ever, indicated that he was by no means broken down by the excitement through which he had been passing. The singular query that was put to him by one of his listeners of "how he was feeling," seemed hardly necessary, and was met with the quick reply that he had "just bought him a new white vest and was feeling very and," which was as near a description as he gave in words of the state of his mind. After five minutes or thereabouts of conversation, he bade his auditors good evening, and went inside for an hour or two of rest.

THE EFFECT ON THE COMMITTEE. OPINIONS OF THE MEMBERS AFTER THE ADJOURN-MENT.

Upon the adjournment of the Committee it was learned that the greater part of their duties was completed, and that Mr. Beecher's statement could be made ready for this morning's types. The different Committeemen, therefore, lost at once their peculiar impor-tance, and the counsel were allowed to go whithersoever they would for the time being, free from the inquisition which they had been constantly subjected from the opening of the case. The assistants who had the statement in charge took the places of the Committeemen in the importance of their positions. and their statements were sought as eagerly as had been the scattering remarks of the chief actors and secretive friends, previously. They said it would be a difficult task for them to arrange the entire examina tion for the newspapers, but they would do their part. The questions which had been asked a hundred times, as to when Mr. Beecheer's statement would be ready and when Mr. Moulton's given to the press, must at once give way to less urgent ones. This matter settled, wever, the Committee were again appealed to, but they felt that they should be relieved from express ing very elaborate opinions regarding the statement. It would speak for itself, and it needed and could b strengthened by no opinions which they might express. They were confident that the testimony thus far had fully and entirely vindicated Mr. Beecher, Mr. White expressed the belief that when the whole evidence should be made public the charges against Mr. Beecher would be scouted by every intelligent and impartial

Members of the Committee as well as counsel spoke very disparagingly of Mr. Moulton. His position they regarded as utterly inconstatent with his professions of friendship to Mr. Beecher. Several expressed satisfaction that he had shown his cards and exposed his character, since they feared nothing now which he or any one else could do against their pastor. It was yes terday the common belief among Mr. Beecher's friends that the Moulton interview with "Gath" was correctly reported, and that Moulton made the statements when e was intending to present his entire story to the Com

The Committee adjourned yesterday to me call of the Chairman, and it is not probable that they wal hold a session this evening so that any further testimony will be taken, although should other impor-tant witnesses present themselves they may meet to tage testimony at some future time. They are anxious to be free from this work for the present that some of them may get into the country. A sub-committee will prepare the report, but as before stated, that will not ade to Plymouth Church dutil the majority of those now out of the city return.

A DEMAND UPON MR. MOULTON. THE PUBLICATION OF THE STATEMENT WITHHELD FROM THE COMMITTEE DEMANDED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 .- The Chicago Tribune of tomorrow morning makes an urgent demand in its editorial columns that Mr. Moniton (ay before the public the statement he withheld from the Brooklyn Investigating

statement he within-a real statement described. It says:

Sofar as this Committee was concerned Moulton was perhaps justified in keeping it from them. The manner on which the header judges treated filter and his evidence was a deterring example to other witnesses. Moulton profited by the example, the went so far as to state the reasons why he did not wish to lay a fail statement information of the Committee. He did not want to say any more than was absolutely necessary. He had not desire to inhare Beecher, beyond what was necessary to say any transfer for the further one that it was best Moulton's and for the further one that it was best Moulton's and for the further one that it was best Moulton's

qualities of a 2000 anxious Tary demand his statement anxious to hear from Moniton. Tary demand the statement hear in the period of the statement has promised them; they demand the scarment he prepared Justice units her voice to that of the people in asking for the whole evidence. We do not think that a man has Mourton, who throughout this whole after has a man in much excellent good judgment in insuring pastice to a will feel that he can afford to refuse to near shear a mand when made upon him in the name of right, religion and society.

A CARD FROM MR. TOWNSEND. George Alfred Townsend telegraphs the fol-

George Alfred Townsend telegrapus the for lowing card to the Associated Press;

SARAFOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1874.

My talk with Mr. Monton was held last Saudiay not Smoday morning, at 11 or 12 o'clock. Errors may have crept into the telegraphic transmission, The interview was as printed, several things being left on by morningment. Nothing was perveried; nothing colored I did my duit as you would expect one of your agent to do his. Why do you not get Aboilton to deap that in terview before you discredit if if He does not. He will not. He cannot; nor will be another fourth affecting to Beecher.

[For Mr. Monton's Statement see Third Page.]

PUBLIC OPINION.

The mission of the Republican party will not have been accomplished until men of all races and nationalities are assured of the Constitutional right to white, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."—(Boston Lagran) (Part) Journal (Rep.)

No one can read Mr. Voorhees's wild harangue at the same time reflecting on the leading position he is always given in Democratic politics, without under standing the reason why Democratic reform seems so impossible.—[The Nation (ind.)

There is only one way to redeem the Fivetwenty bonds at a greenland valuation, and that is redeem them in gold at the price of gold at the time their issue. This is evidently what the Indiana Dem crats want to say without knowing how to say it.—[5] Louis Republican (Ind.)

"Hard money" has always been one of the estdinal tenets of the Democratic faith, and it necessarily follows, as we have heretofore stated, that the Democratic Corvention, soon to be held, cannot, without abandoning one of its cardinal doctriars, declare in favor of any dinancial policy which does not keep a return to specie payments clearly in view.—[Detroit Free Press It is enough for our purpose if we have

given to our renders a hint as to the kind of policy which Democratic numberees are most willing to application; the west. The first round of the ladder is repudiation; the second is inflation; the third is repudiation; the fourth is more inflation, and so on to the top round, which is overwhelming dishonor and irretrievable ruin.—[Utica Haraid (Rep.)]

ble ruin.—[Utica Heraid (Rep.)

Now the only plan we whites of the South can suggest or adopt is the very plan and simple one of giving each race its equal rights political, and insisting beyond that that cach shall be reinited to its own associations and be coerced neither by the fovernment for by each other. The way to keep the peace between races is for each to keep to itself and respect the other. If this plan falls, there is no chance for any other to succeed.—[Macon Telegraph and Messenger (Dem.)

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Baltimore, Aug. 13 .- A collision occurred between two freight trains on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, near Perrymansville. Md., to-day, resulting in the wrecking of the engine and cars. It is reported that no one was seriously in-jured. The through passenger train from New-York was delayed several hours by the wreck.

CONGRESSMAN E. R. HOAR DECLINES RENOMI NATION. Boston, Aug. 13 .- A letter from the Hon. E

R. Hoat, declining to be a candidate for reflection the VHth Congressional District, will be printed in the morning papers to morrow. The Daily Advertiser will present the name of Daniel S. Richardson of Lowell as

THE WESTERN CORN AND OATS CROPS. Reports of the condition of the corn and oats crops in Illinois, Iowa and Kanasa are published clieving and curious difference by States.

Corn and oats in Illinois will be a two-thirds, and in Iowa a very full crop. Four points in Kansas, widely separated, report that corn in that State will be a total failure, and oats from two-thirds to one-half of the average yield. These returns are, perhaps, as valuable as any that have yet been published; the coincidence in those from each State indicate that they are entirely trustworthy.

A SOUTBERNER'S ADVICE TO THE REPUB-LICAN PARTY.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REPUBLICANISM NORTH AND SOUTH-THE COLORED MAN AS A POLITI-CIAN-WHERE HE IS RIGHT AND WHERE HE IS WRONG-A LESSON FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune

citi : very often, in forming conclusions or building theories, the most obvious truths are the least considered. This axiom is the text for a brief notice of our State elections, from a local standpoint. Whether the triumph of the Democratic-Conservative party shall the triumph of the Democratic-Conservative party shall have a national significance rests with the Republican party. The Republicans either do not or will not under stand our first obvious truth-that Republicanism North and Republicanism South are different as day and night. In the North and West the party embraces the law-abiding, intelligent, cultured portion of the community; in the South it is made up of the lawless, immoral, and ignorant. And this brings us to a second obvious truth that while the lamentable ignorance of the average negro is universally admitted, the character of that ignorance is little understood. Now the freedman, unlettered as he is, shows a sur-

prising intelligence as to most of the local issues. On the stump, he is quick at repartee-keenly alive to the ludicrous or extravagant—earnestly, even blindly, devoted to his party, and instinctively opposed to anything like "selling out." White politicians who have all the political seconomists by heart may learn thing like "selling out." Watte politicians who have all the politications by heart may learn much even at a negro cancus; for the colored Domosthenes speaks from his individual experience. He knows precisely what he doesn't want, and is prepared with a full line of homely, practical illustrations of the differences between capital and labor. The great difficulty is that he is foolishly, fatally wise where ignorance would be bliss, and his ignorance causes him, like the elder Willett, to tackie confidently any subject under the cope of Heaven. If he were merely stupid he might be influenced to act disinterestedly for the public welfare. It is, then, no especial ignorance, nor any lack of applications and the subject of the same time fact work in the rare was of post good and was not wanted. Proces of Canada Israha were a slockly was realized to death a lamb, ranging from 100 to 112 fb. at \$6.00 heat, the definition as \$6.00 heat, and in the standard shore, receiving \$1.00 heat, the \$6.00 heat, the total shops for the week that for 100 canada lamba, ranging from \$1.00 heat, the \$6.00 heat, the \$6.00 heat, the \$6.00 heat, the \$6.00 heat for the same time last week. There were hat few event was not wanted. Proces of Canada Israha were a slockly was repaired to the definition of \$6.00 heat of \$6.00 heat \$6.00 heat, the \$6.00 heat \$6.00 It is, then, no especial ignorance, nor any lack of appreciation of the few questions which come within the range of his experience, which makes his ascendency dangerous. It is his hopeless inability to generalize. He cannot reason broadly nor dispassionately. He never follows his policy to a logical conclusion. His world is a negro world, and the National Government is merely a dry-nurse for his race. One of his numerous delusions is that the Northern troops were only successful, in the late war, by the aid of negro bayonets. Without these Jefferson Davis would to-day have ruled, in Richmond. He loves his party with a love passing the love of woman, and he subordinates to this love the very life of the party itself, and even the best interests of society. He hates those who oppose him with the unreasoning hate of a Modoe; and, to indulge this hate, hesitates not to defy the most salutary laws. The tendency of his passions, therefore, brings him easily under the control of those sold bad men who go into politics with an eye single to As a partial illustration, our State law provides that

where there is reasonable ground for doubt any person offering to vote may be challenged as to his citizensmip. and as to his residence in the ward or precinct. In many instances heretofore the Conservatives have had positive proof that gross frauds were perpetrated; and just previous to the recent election. The property of the recent election of the recent election of the recent election. gut previous to the recent election they determined to exercise this right of challenge in every suspicious case. The great body of negroes had probably never before heard of "enallenge," and knew as much of it as of Namined and distorted by a few of the Raddeni leaders as to convince the blacks that it was, in reality, a Democratic fraud, intended to prevent, their voting, to take away all their rights of criticenship, and, ultimately, if successful, to reduce them again to Slavery. They were, consequently, in again to Shevery. They were, consequence, in a stare of tremendous excitement, and came armed to the poils, determined to resist the process of enalten-ing, onto the destruction of the city. A very few he-groes attempted to vote the conservative ticket, but were driven away by heree demonstrations and veils of "Kill them, kill them," while the mere chillenge of 4 voter was the signal for oaths and olews. O is of the write leaders, on content with having wrought them to a frenzy, dreve from ward to ward, cursing the "Kil-leyr," at eachier tion (accounted men to secure the

or her more.

Here, then, the conclusion of the whole matter: If the Republican party intent to transport his negro any further on the journey toward the happy pointed number-grounds, they should at once cother him, affectionately if you will, but Brudy, and address him somewhat after this fashion: "Look here, Cuffse, my fine fellow, this hims; is about played out; you've reached the cond of your rope. When, him yours ago, we gave you your charaship, we did not wear you your charaship, we did not wear you of more shard that meerly him in the abersy to solvert all good have and an house choice, not have quitty means the right to trample the life out of our white brethren at the South, but that Republicanism meant the complete ascendency of your rate over ours, the dost fustion of our party and the defaming of our credit. You may rone us to write, take accel to and sin no mere."

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 10, 18-6.

THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE

TRIBUNE.

ITS GENERAL EXCELLENCE-BAYARD TAYLOR'S

LETTERS.

In the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: In your issue of August 1 you give the information that the letters of Bayard Taylor in regard

to Egypt and Central Africa have been concluded. Will you allow one who has read these letters with unafloyed pleasure to thank both you and your very able corre spondent! If ever thanks were in order, certainly now Without wishing to detract in the least from the excel-

lence of the Foreign Correspondence of your energetic rivals, it does ready seem to us that never before have such letters graced the pages of even the metropolitan press of the country. A born traveler, Mr. Taylor has the faculty of knowing how to see with his eyes and to hear with his ears; above all, has he the unique faculty of knowing just what to tell. How we did wish when w read his account of the Felians, that those free-imen of the South, especially South Carolina, was tre driving fast horses in a fast way-how we did wish that they would have have read that account. E teeming them to be rational, the result could not have been other than to sober them down. But the every charm of these inimitable letters we stop not to mention; only saying that to the man of business as well as the man of study. the mechanic and the divine, they doubtless proved-to the former, the letter on Egyptian railroads especially to the latter, the discoveries of Mariette Bey-a feast of richest cheer.

But viands equally as rich are promised from far-off lectand, whither the "stern, rugged nurse" has desired Mr. Taylor to go; and so we live in hope. Philadeiphia, Aug. 3, 1874.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, Aug. 14-1 s. m.
Synopsis for the past inentisfour hours.
The barometer is highest over the upper lake region, and lowest over the East Gulf States, having rises over the lake region, Mable States and New England, but fallen over the Gulf States.
Rain has fallen on the Atlantic coast, and light rain is now reperted from the interior of the West Gulf States.
The river has risen at Cincinnati and fallen at Cairo and Memphis.

Probabilities.

and Memphis.

Probabilities.

Over New-England the pressure will increase, with north and east winds and partly cloudy, cool weather.

Over the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, slightly lower temperature, east to north winds, partly cloudy weather, and rain For the West Gulf States, falling barometer, slight

For the West Gulf States, falling barometer, slight changes of temperature, variable winds, partly cloudy weather and probably rain areas.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley slight changes of barometer, north and east winds, partly cloudy weather and in the forner possibly light rain.

Over the upper lake region, lower barometer, northeast to southeast winds, and generally char, cool weather. Over the North-west and the Upper Mississippl and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, slight ceanges of temperature, north-east to south east winds and partly cloudy weather.

Over the Middle States and large lake region generally.

high baroneter and lower temperature, north-east to south west and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Cyrille Dion has accepted the challenge of A. P. Rudolphe to play a game of billiards, French

caroms, 600 points up, for \$500. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.The United States school-ship ConstellationCapt. Elien D. Choate, an old ship-master, died.

...One hundred and eighty-three sacks of Australian mail west east from Ousla yest rity afternoon.Alexander Farnham, a retired sea captain of Newcastle, Mc., ded suddenly in Lewiston Mc., restorday.

...On Sunday Inst, two men named Prescott, and one named Groupe Lace, went out in a boat on a pond in Notting ham, N. H., and Lace was drowned.

THE STATE OF TRADE. DOMESTIC MARNETS.

CATTLE MARKETS.

CATTLE MARRYTS.

Borralo, Aug 13 - Cartle The receipt, to day were 603 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,205 head or 445 ears, against 584 cars for the same time last week. The market was scarce of good stock, and be supply was inadequal to the demand, common thin stock was neglected, and will be shaped Rest in 6 is head; the nelly sakes recovered were 75 head (but seem, regime row 840 to 1,253 B. at \$5 7000 h. 30 to 125 head Texas stocks, reagain from 810 to 904 B. at \$5 7000 h. 30 to 125 head from stocks, averaging 1,107 B. at \$5 200 head Missouri stocks, averaging 1,107 B. at \$5 200 head Missouri stocks, averaging 1,107 B. at

ceipts, 6,398.
SHERER active at 4,2514c., recorpts limited.
CHICAND, Aug. 13 — CAPTLE — Levelpts 2,300. demand active for choice and narrow from others and and cars, the active low choice and narrow from others and and cars, the active laws, as let for men at \$2,37 by \$24. fair to choice steers, \$4,100 \$200 to x raises for training, \$6,200 \$6,000 along miss. 1,000 bass.
Kive House steer records, 1,560, firm and higher for best which sold \$6,500 \$6,000 \$1,000 \$ Suizer-ne-cipes 700 head lifeless but 6 m of unchanged prices; good to choose, \$4 20 orall-poor to common, \$3,083,70.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

(For other Ship News see Fourth Page.)

ARRIVED

Stormship Oil Dominion, Walker, Richard City Paint, and New Mr., with many and man, to tild Dominion retained in Co.
Brity Nello Cillard (of Largor), Tipher, Savannan 7 days, with lamber, bell. Joseph Southari Woods Brunswick, Mr. 9 fars, with immore Schr. John Doughay (of Guexapare, Parair, Charleston, 7 days, with many deeps.) Schr. Rinns (Br.) McLauchlin, St. John, N. R. 9 are a to link. Schr. North America (of Hallar), Lander, Sydney C. B. 17 are with only

POMESTIC PORTS.

PORTRESS MONDO. AND IL-ANTROL FOR MA SECURIS. OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Chiefot structs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The American Line storm him Pennari

Cleared barns John G. Hall, for housing historian W. Munil, its Yerk bing Addy Klen, for Hosbot. Natananal, Aug. 15.—Smiled, sich: Reth H. Baker, for Bath, Bosron, Aug. 13.—Arrived, steamer, Neptune, Rev., form.

Many and a familia regaments despite O and Many and Many

PARTIANN. Me., Ang. 11t.—The main showard data is obtained.

PORTIANN. Me., Ang. 11t.—The main showard data is obtained. To toma lander with 45th case of showard was street of a five distriction. It is consistent on Tarents, during a second of the constant was a total loss. Another sects of the main a five to a street of the second of the constant was white the second of the constant was white the second of the constant was white the second of the second of the constant was white the second of the second of the constant was the constant with the constant was the constant with the constant was the constant with the constant was the constant which was the constant S. Herens, tarras, Seen that y damaged on high a beary gain.

SPOKEN.

June 18, has 34,578, long 20 29 E., ship Morom, from the Phili-

Sinc tolands for New Lors, No. 2 and No. 2 and Strom from the Philipment, int 22 21 N. long, 4 23 E. ship Temerime from Geteria for New York. Aug. 2 int 26 33 N. long, 6 50 W., ship Importor from Bombay for New Lors.

The Rotten Sponge Parks, borning Metal Sponga stations of Perse Park and authorisms Wife Springs are supersecied by the comportance Klastic Taxes, and Broadway, which should save care Resours. Creedmoor Luwn. -Only 12 miles from city by Stoward a rail

Creedmoor Laws. - Only 12 mass rounders of some of the company to the best breakers are some offered disable streets offer maps shade frees, attract re-surroundings perfect title no managery are the present; frees \$100.8150 and \$200 fermion commercially are the free free some first of the company of the c

BOWDEN-In Brooklen, Torslay, Aug. 11, Robert Bowlen, in the Coth year of he are.

Resistives and finenss of the family are invited to attent the funeral from his late resilience, 15-1 hierarchies. Father at 2 wesself processing the resilience of the factor of the formal montgomery, Ala. and Charleston, S. C., papers blease copy.

CAMPRELL—Suddenle, on Thursday, Auc. 13, Kila L. wice of James G. 'ampled and outs doughter or James Barral, aged 2.5 years.

Relatives and threads of the family are respectable matter to attend ther funeral from her late resilience, 114 East Fifty-fourthesh, on Saturday, at 1 o'cock p. m.

COFFIN-On Tuesiar, the 11th last, Theodosia, whice of the late Charles G. C. fin. in the S. M. ver of her age. Relatives and frends of the family, an those of her sous, Paul Chase, and Charles H. Coffin, and of her sous-minds illustrate Profilerae and Samuel Shechar, are invited to attend the fineral serves as a her late residence, 44 West Thirty thirds st, at 1 o'clock Profix afternoon, 14th inst. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn.

DE WITT-At Browning Westphesier th.

14th inst. The remains will be lakes to Woodings.

DE WITT—At Brouvrille, Westchester Co., N.Y., on Thursday morning, Aug. 13, 1874. Cornsitus Joan De Witt. Connessor at-law, it has 63d year of his age, son of the late Febre lie Witt.
The relatives and from a ser invited to attend the funeral services without further notice at his late residence. Brounville on Nationaly, Aug. 10, at 1 o'clock p. m. Trans leave flaries R.R. Depart. Forty second st. at 11, 15 m. m. and return to New York 200 and 4, 15 p. m. Special cars will be provided and carriages in waiting at the depot.

depot.

HENRY—On the 12th lear, at the residence of H. S. Long near
Barttan, N. J., Mrs. Names C. Henry, whose of the tate Nathaniel E.

Henry of Jersey City.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on

Naturals: at 9 o'clock. Saturday at 9 cours.

POHLE—At Georgetown. Colorado, on Monday. 27th Jair uit., Rebecca M., wile of Dr. Julius G. Pohle and faughter of the late Edwin

B. Ularton.

RKDMAN-On Thursday, Aug. 13. at her late residence. No. 88

Taylorest, Brooklyn, E. D., Cerilla Aden, wife of Junes it Boiman.

Notice of innersi hereafter.

WittiGIN-At Littchfield, Conn., on the lith inst., Gerard S. Wiggie, aged 13 years, son of the late Frederick Wiggin and grandests of the late James W. Gerard.

SMITH-On Sunday, 9th inst., at his residence. No. I Fact Twenty-seventh-st., Thomas U. Smith, late Proadent of the Mercantile Trust.

seventhest, Thomas U Smith, late President of the Recognitive Institution of the Institute and Iriends are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church in Pittheave, corner of Nineteenthale, Printy morning, at 10/4 orders.

TUCKER—On Wednesday Aug. 12. Anna Elias Tucker daughter of Edward C and Emily A Tucker, aged of months and olders. The relatives and franks of the lamily, after of her grandpowers, Edward C and Emily and Wells Phillips, are restricted in invited to attend the funeral from the readering of her grandmedier. Mrs. Massa Tucker, 9 West Thirty-seventhale, on Printy, Aug. 14, at 10:30 a.m. weldout further notice.

TOUNGS-At O ster Bay Core, Aug. 12, Daniel Trees, the 91st year of his egs. The remaining of the family are invited to attend the funeral The relatives and friends of Saturilar, Sag. 15 at 1 g of lors p. m. with our further action. Carriages will meet the morning train at Seasest which care Hunter's Point at 10 a.m. and returns at 4 p. m.

Special Nonces

Post-Office Notice.—The MAILS FOR EUROPE for the seek endow SATURDAY and 15 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TURADAY at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY at 12 m. on THURSDAY at 11 a.m. and on SATURDAY at 3 and 11 a.m. T. L. JAMES, P. M.